

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains the research method which is used in this study. It consists of research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

There are two kinds of research approach. They are qualitative research and quantitative research. This study uses qualitative research because the data will be analyzed by explaining descriptively. According to Biber and Leavy (2004, p. 3), qualitative data is nonnumerical, and it is usually obtained through a variety of different research methods that range from unstructured to semistructured in their approach. Then Geertz (1973) cited on Biber and Leavy (2004, p. 5) state that qualitative research allows for “thick descriptions” of social life. Furthermore according to Ary, et al (2010), descriptive research involves describing and interpreting the nature and incidence as it exists at the time of study. Then in other pages they explain that descriptive research studies are designed to obtain information concerning the current phenomena.

In addition, the object of this data is song lyrics which it is text or document analysis in conducting this study. Biber and Leavy (2004) say that the document analysis can be collection of oral histories, field notes derived from collecting respondent’s letters and diaries, and public cultural or archival texts. These texts may be pre existing in the form of magazine or internet chat rooms or created by the researcher, such as photographs or web pages designed for the

research project. That is can be written or visual materials such as textbook, novels, journals, newspaper, advertisement, or any other types of document.

3.2 Data Sources

The data of this research are only words, phrases or sentences in lyrics of Ed Sheeran's songs, which contain grammatical cohesion. The album is chosen randomly using SRS (simple random samplin) technique. Ary et al (2010) define a simple random sampling (SRS) is that all members of the population have an equal and independent chance of being included in the random sample. After the researcher defines the population together with its population, later on, the researcher also selects the population to be selected as the sample. The researcher uses two methods sample to get the data population. The first population is 3 albums which is released by the soloist or the songwriter and the sample is 1 album which is taken from each album applied SRS method, and then after taken 1 album the researcher used purposive sampling (PS) to selected the song lyrics which is the sample are 6 songs which are taken from each song. Ary et al (2010) states that purposive sampling also referred to as judgement sampling that is sample elements judged to be typical, or representative, are chosen from the population.

In applying SRS and PS method the writer did several steps as follow:

1. The first step is using SRS method which is written down in the three albums title.

2. Rolling up and grouping each title of the album based on the internet
(<http://www.allmusic.com/artist/ed-sheeran-mn0002639628/discography>)
3. Write down the albums title and roll it.
4. Mixing all of the albums choosing randomly by shaking the roll papers until one of the title come out.
5. Then grouping each title of the song based on the album that will be the data of the study to analyzed which used PS method.

The album which has been taken as samples is *Plus*, and the lyrics which have been taken as a samples are entitled The A Team, Drunk, U.N.I, Wake Me Up, Lego House, and You Need Me - I Don't Need You. The data source of this research is taken from the internet.

3.3 Data Collection

In this study, the writer collected the data mainly from the songs of Ed Sheeran's *Plus* album. In collecting the data, the writer did the following activities:

1. Taking the samples of the albums by applying SRS method.
2. Downloading the song lyrics of Ed Sheeran's album that has been chosen.
3. Reading to the songs that will be analyzed.
4. Taking a note of grammatical cohesion in every word, phrase or sentence in the lyrics.
5. Taking the samples of the lyrics by applying PS method.

6. Arranging and making a list of the data which has been classified as grammatical cohesion.

3.4 Data Analysis

After the data are collected, the data are analyzed in the following steps.

1. Listing the lyrics containing types of grammatical cohesion. The researcher analyze the types of grammatical cohesion by lyrics in one verse.
2. Classifying the listed lyrics into four types of grammatical cohesion which is found in the song lyrics by using Halliday and Hasan's (1976) theory which consists of reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction.
3. Putting the classified data in a table. Table 3.1 shows the classified data taken from the song lyrics.

Table 3.1 Grammatical Cohesion

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No	Song title	Sentences	Grammatical Cohesion												
			Reference			Substitution			Ellipsis			Conjunction			
			Pr	Dr	Cr	Ns	Vs	Cs	Ne	Ve	Ce	Ad	Adv	Ca	Te

Note:

Personal Reference	(Pr)	Verbal Ellipsis	(Ve)
Demonstrative Reference	(Dr)	Clausal Ellipsis	(Ce)
Comparative Reference	(Cr)	Additive Conjunction	(Ad)
Nominal Substitution	(Ns)	Adversative Conjunction	(Adv)
Verbal Substitution	(Vs)	Causal Conjunction	(Ca)
Clausal Substitution	(Cs)	Temporal Conjunction	(Ta)
Nominal Ellipsis	(Ne)		

4. Tabulating the types of grammatical cohesion to answer the second question about the dominant types of grammatical cohesion occur in song lyrics. The researcher makes a table as follow:

Type of Grammatical Cohesion	F	%

Notes:

F = Frequency

% = Percentage

The presentage (%) is calculated based on the following formula:

$$N\% = \frac{F \text{ (frequency of each type)}}{N \text{ (total frequency of all types)}} \times 100\%$$

5. Describing the types of grammatical cohesion with detail explanation.
6. Drawing conclusion from the analysis based on the theory used.